FIELD HYGIENE

IMPROVISED EQUIPMENT

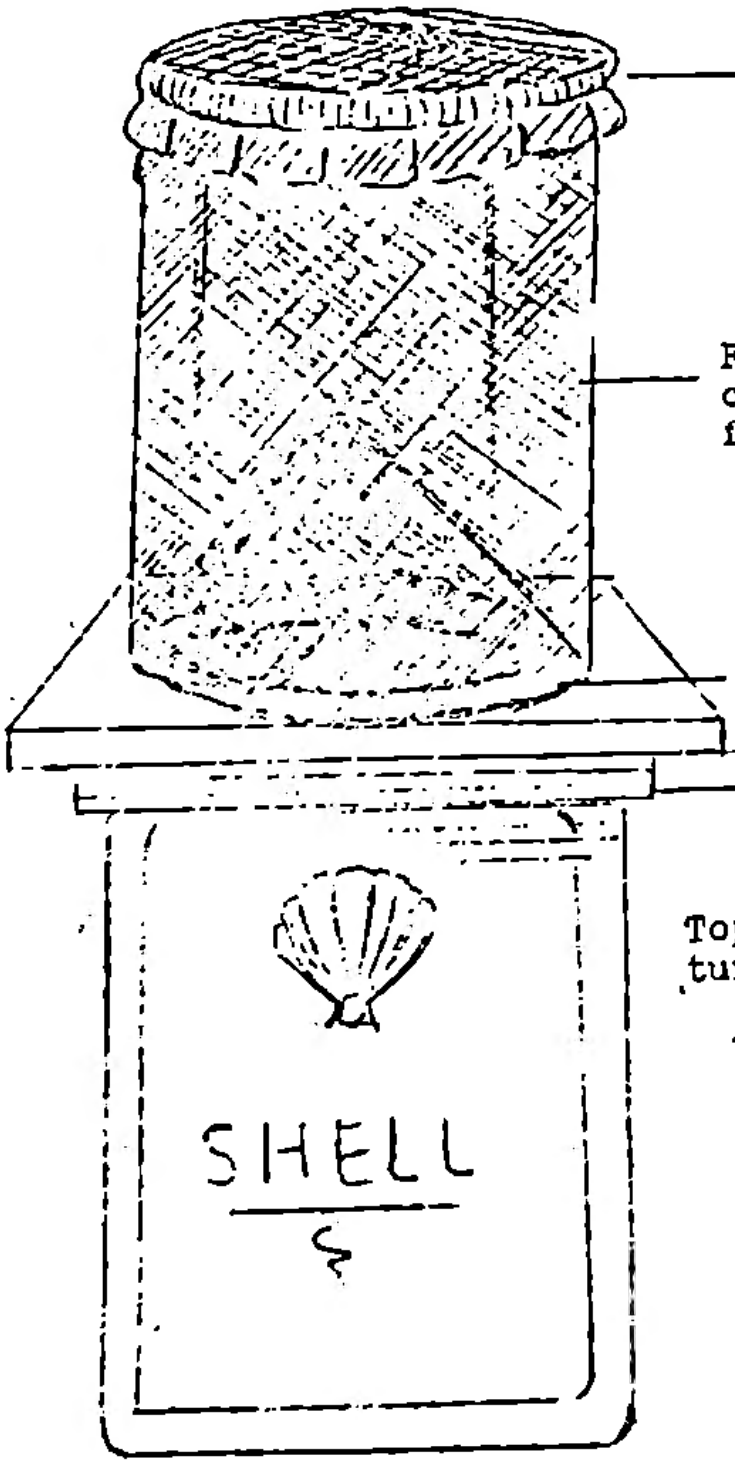
MANY UNITS HAVE SHOWN GREAT INGENUITY IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY EQUIPMENT IN THE FIELD, WITH A CONSEQUENT HIGH STANDARD OF HYGIENE, AND A LOW INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS.

THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATE SOME METHODS INSTALLED BY MANY FIELD UNITS WHICH HAVE PROVEN MOST EFFECTIVE.

WHEN PERMANENT EQUIPMENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, UNITS ARE ADVISED TO CONSTRUCT THESE IMPROVISED APPLIANCES, SO THAT DISEASE CAN BE KEPT AT A MINIMUM.

REMEMBER - AN ARMY IS RAISED TO GO TO WAR - NOT TO HOSPITAL.

"BRUTON" FLY-TRAP


Sacking cover retained by string
Frame of gauze cylinder made from fencing wire
3/16" gap
Retaining fillet
Top of benzine tin turned in to trap larvae
SHELL

Hygiene is health —

What can influence health of people

Food, Water, Clothing, Boots & Shoes
Housing, Work, recreation, climate, +
Germs.

History of diseases in Crime.

Deaths by Sickness always more than
deaths by wounds
during war —

Sanitation
Division
Military

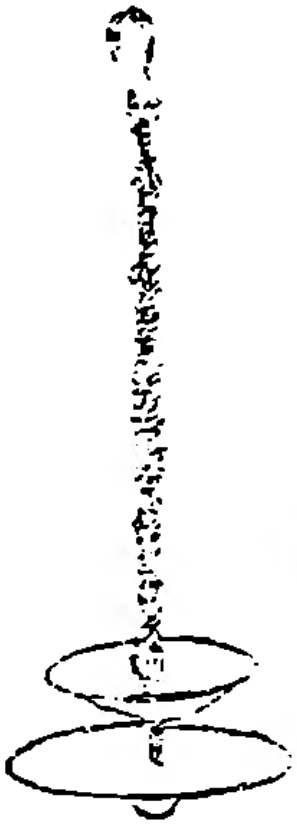
Basic Sanitation

1 Solid Refuse / Garbage } non-combustible
combustible

2 Sullage { Wash house
Cook "

3 Nightsoil { Solid
liquid

"TANGLEFOOT" WIRE FLY-TRAP

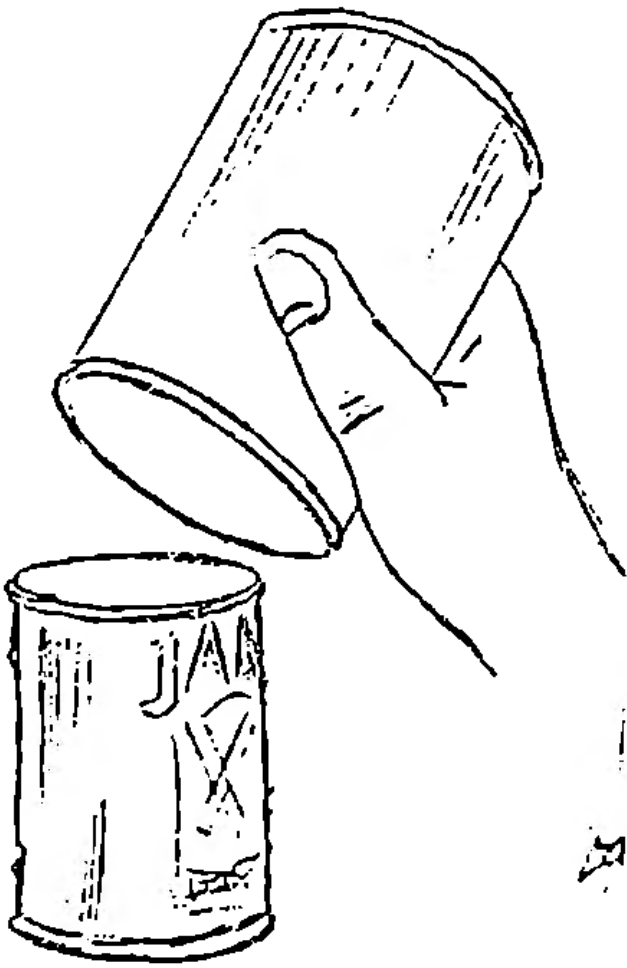


A simple and effective trap is as illustrated. Made from a piece of fencing wire, it has two discs made of tin, the top one movable, and slightly concave in shape.

The bottom disc is a fisture, made slightly larger than the top disc to catch any flies which fall.

The wire is liberally smeared with Tanglefoot, and when full, the top disc is used as a scraper to deposit the flies in a fire.

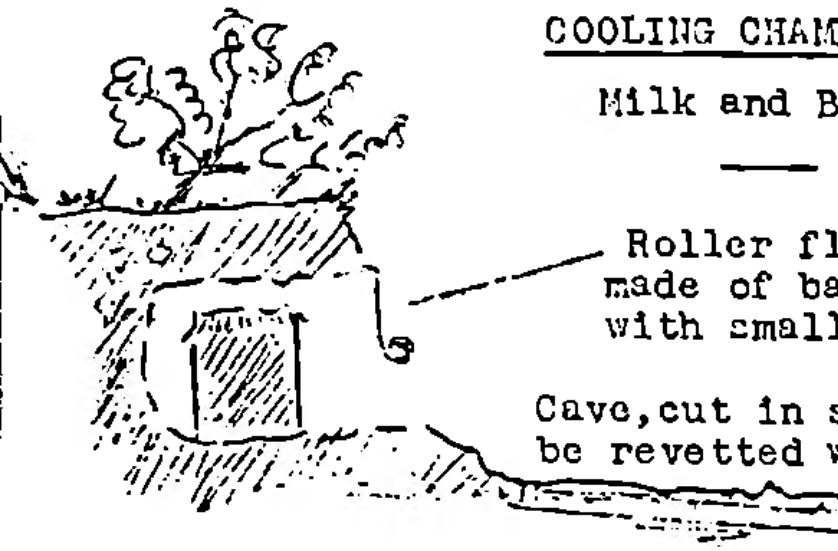
TANGLEFOOT is made from castor oil & resin.



To avoid contamination from flies, an empty preserved-fruit tin can be used most effectively to cover opened tins of jam, sugar, honey etc on mess tables.

COOLING CHAMBER for

Milk and Butter



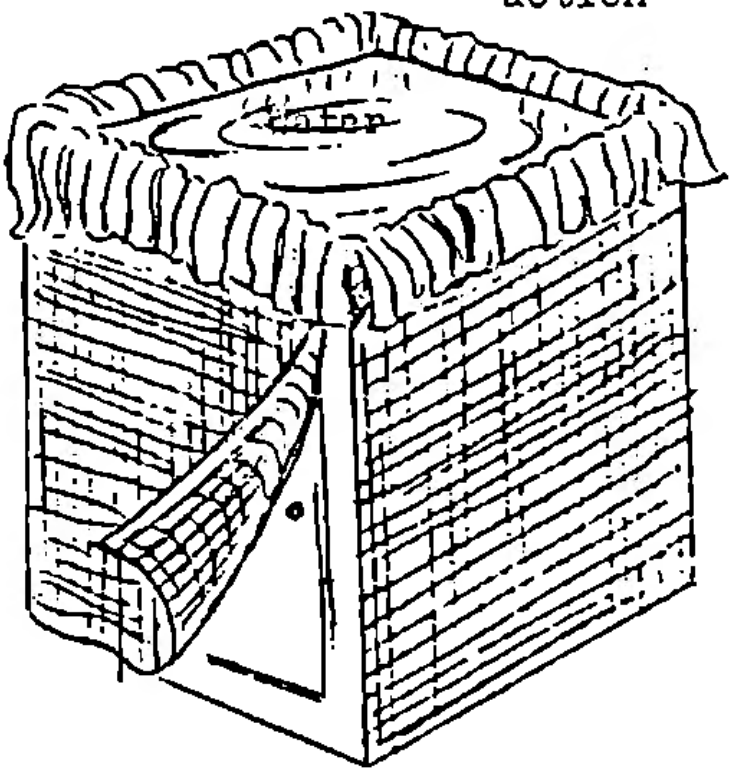
Excavate area in side of hill.

COOLGARDIE SAFE

Can be constructed from empty case.

In excavated area place safe framework, covered with hessian

On top of safe is placed a receptacle of water, from which strips of cloth are hung over the side.



IMPROVISED

MEAT AND FOOD SAFE.

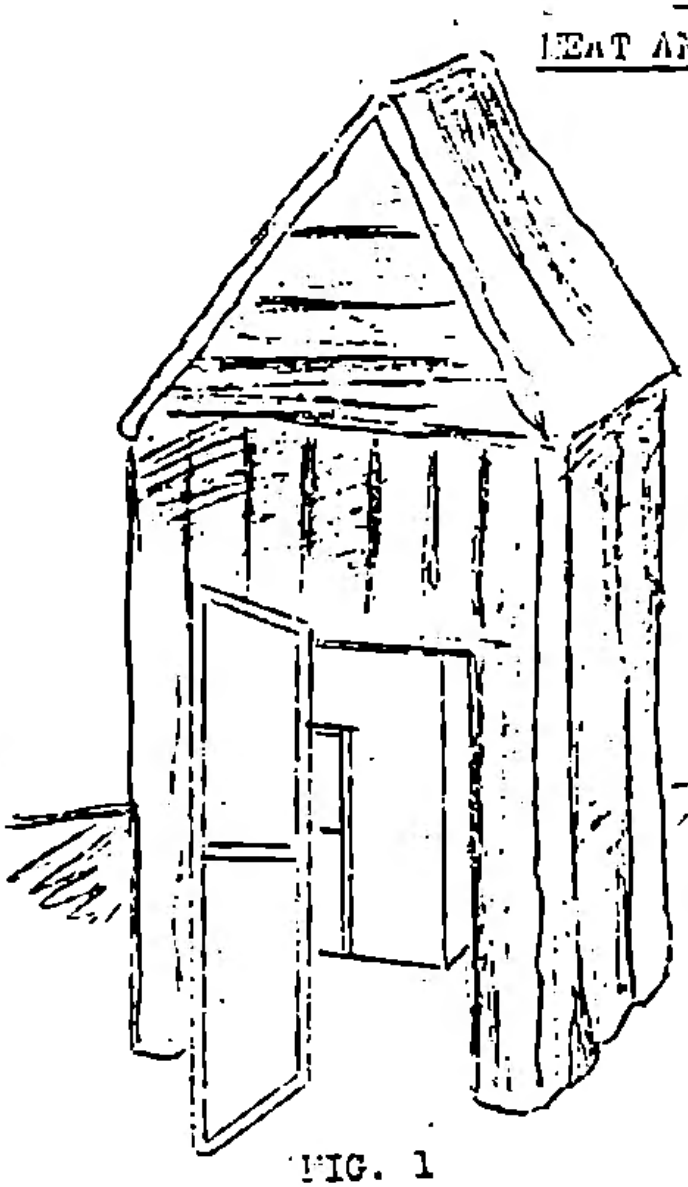


FIG. 1

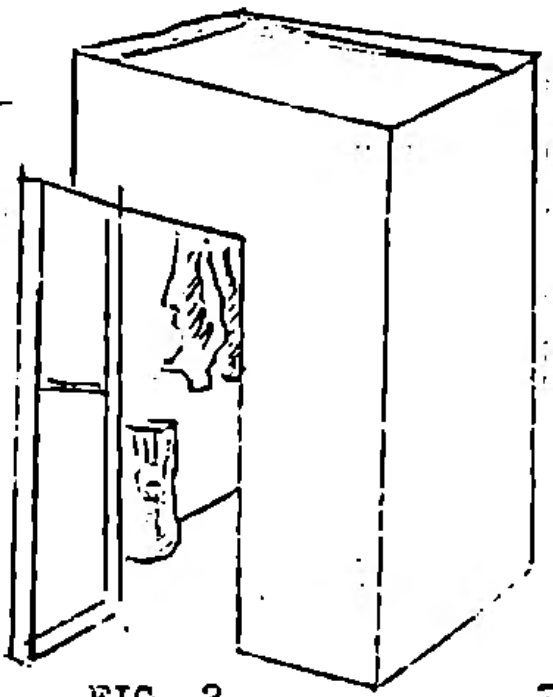
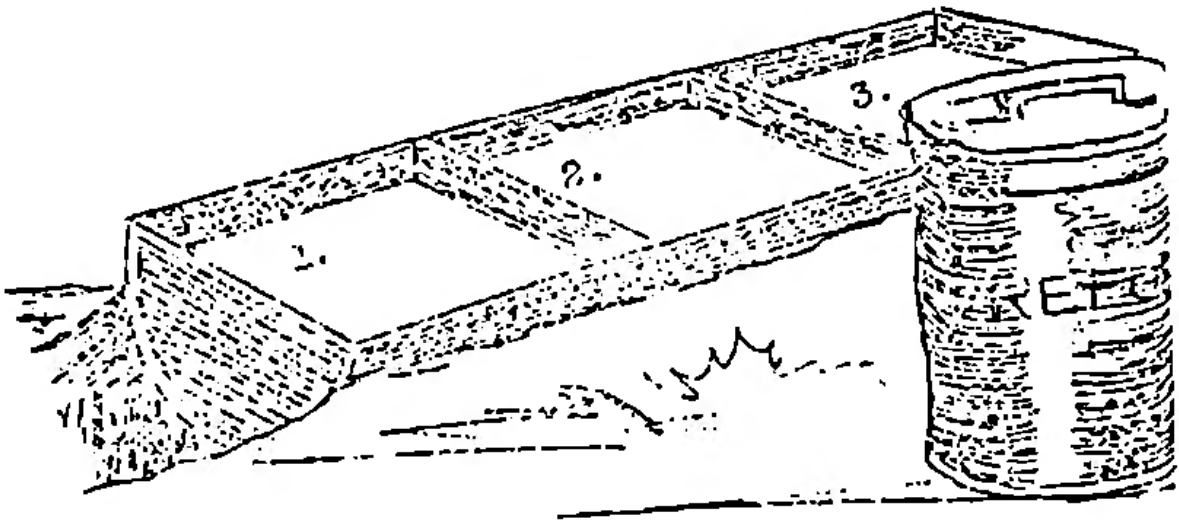


FIG. 2

STERILIZATION OF MESS GEAR



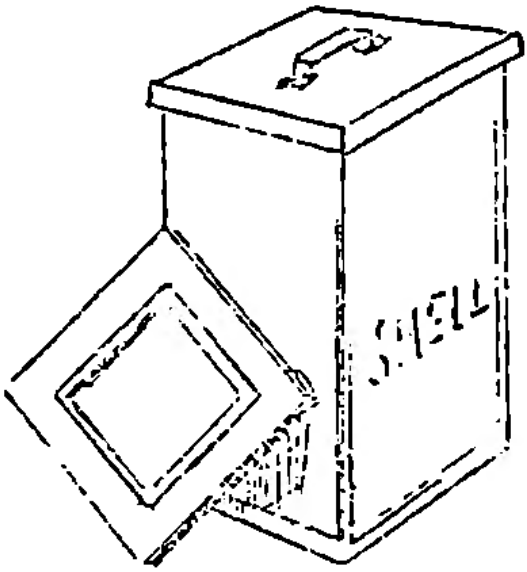
Three half 40 gal. drums, filled with water, are placed over open trench fire. Water is maintained at boiling point.

By immersing mess gear IMMEDIATELY prior to use, utensils are sterilised.

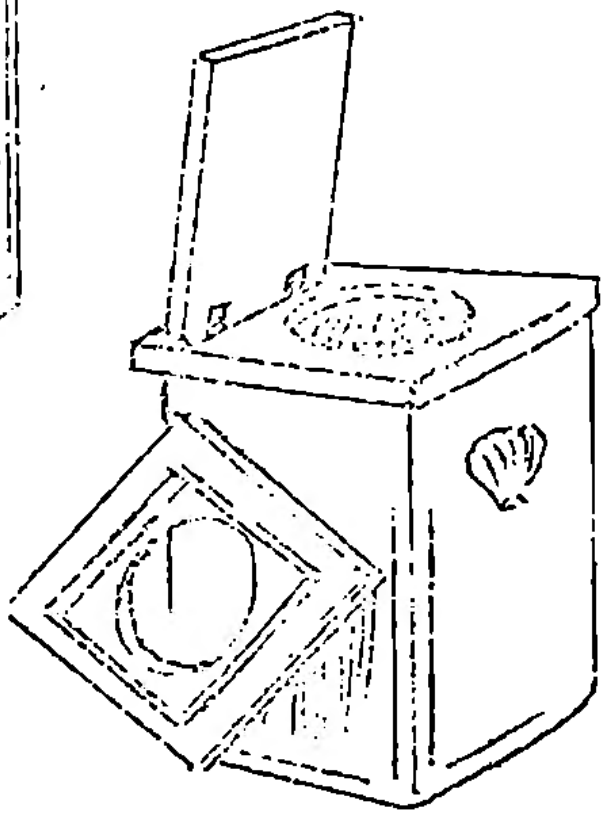
After completion of meal, utensils are scraped of food scraps into refuse bin, then washed in troughs 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

Water removed from troughs after each meal.

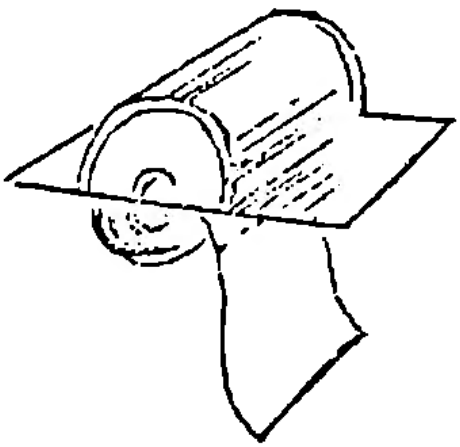
IMPROVISED E
PETROL TINS,



Fly-proof garbage tin, with removable lid.

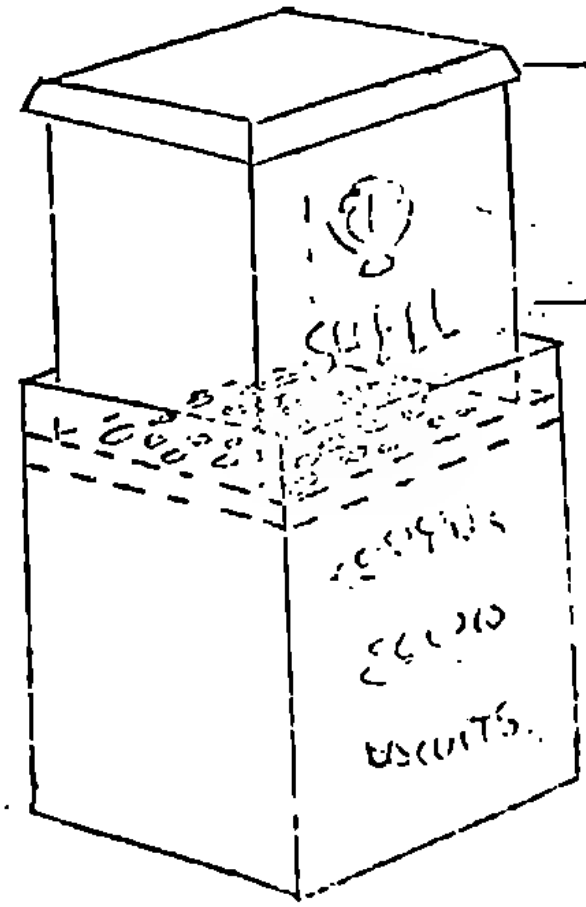


Fly-proof latrine (Removable lid)



Fruit tin - makes cover for toilet rolls.

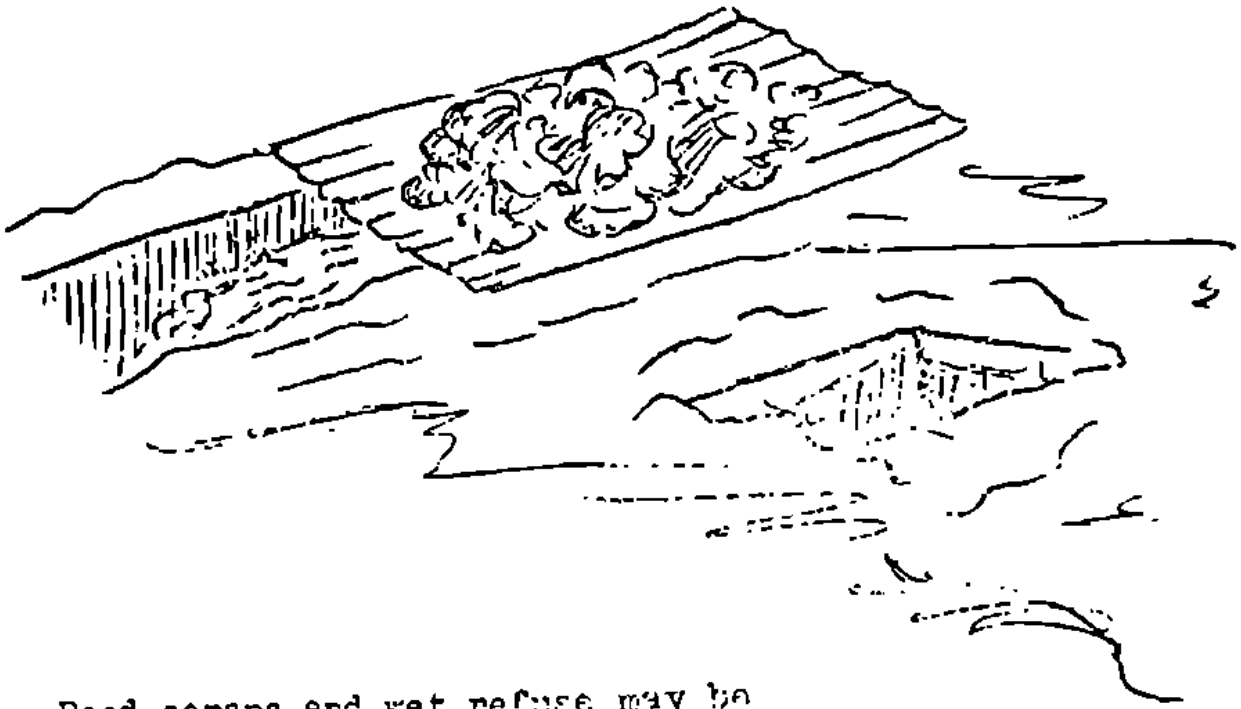
Protection against rain



Petrol tin, with perforated base, and a well-fitting lid, inserted several inches into biscuit tin, resting upon wooden slats nailed inside.

Easily constructed, and provides for immediate covering of all food scraps, which are later incinerated.

DISPOSAL OF WET REFUSE

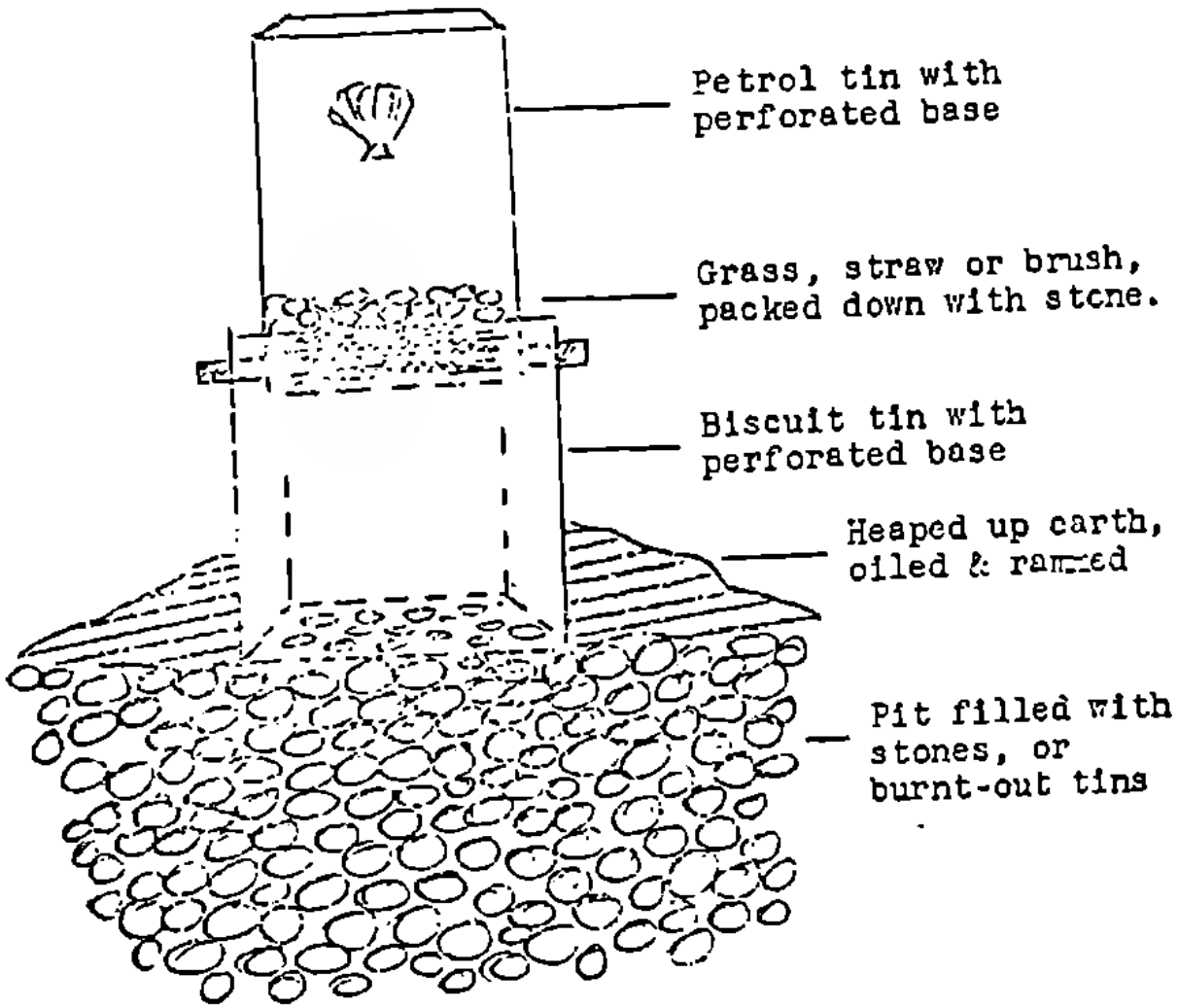


Food scraps and wet refuse may be effectively and easily disposed of by placing a sheet of metal, corrugated iron, or half an old, unserviceable tank or drum over a trench fire.

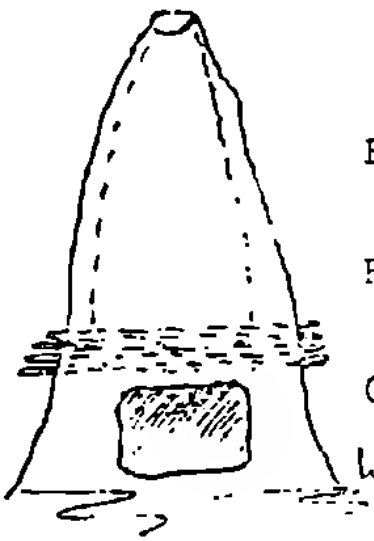
If the fire is well stoked, scraps will dry quickly and then char, and can be raked on to fire and completely incinerated.

Burnt tins should be flattened and buried in pits, constructed nearby.

ABSORBTION PIT (SULLAGE WATER)


Petrol tin with perforated base
Grass, straw or brush, packed down with stone.
Biscuit tin with perforated base
Heaped up earth, oiled & rammed
Pit filled with stones, or burnt-out tins

ANT-HILL INCINERATOR

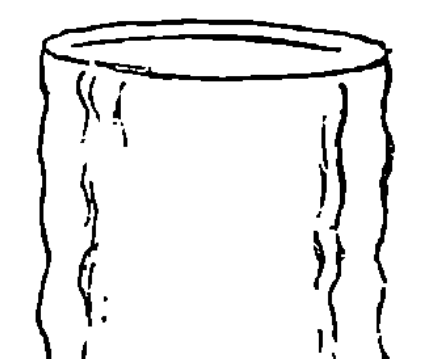


Excavate top and centre

Raking door in front

Cross fire-bars can be installed

DRUM OR TANK IMPROVISED INCINERATOR

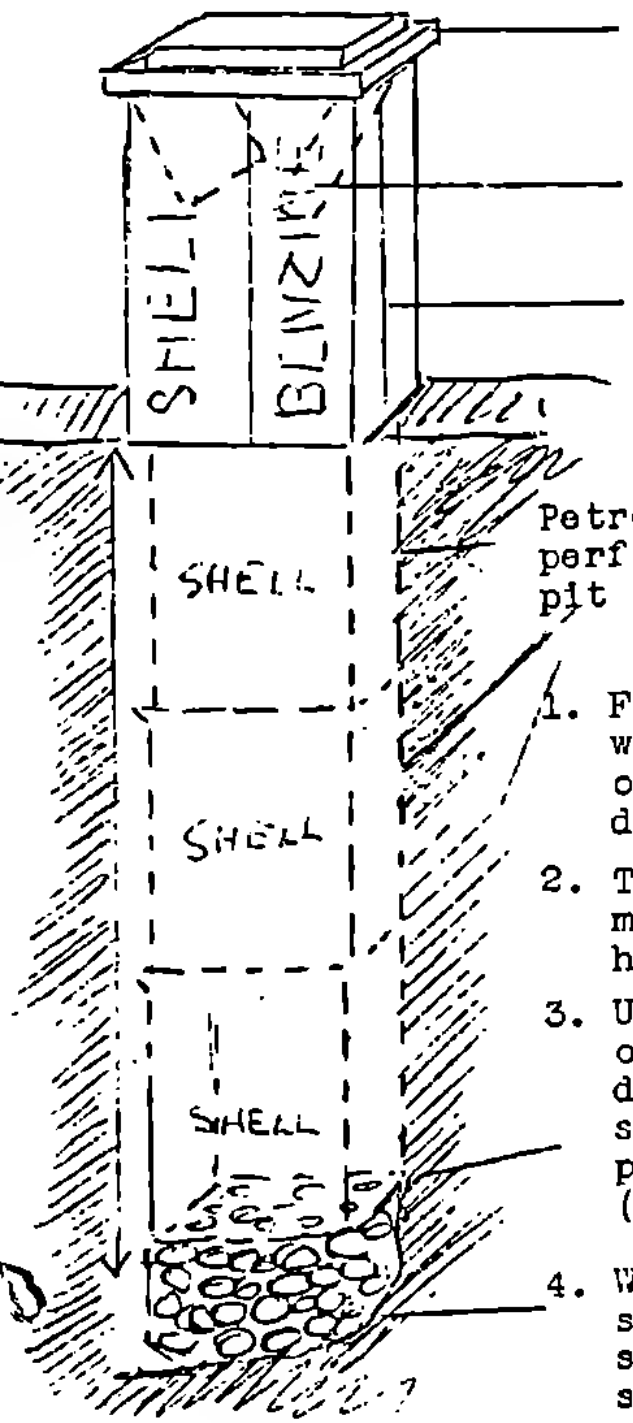


Cross fire-bars

Perforated bottom

Rocks

INCINERATOR LATRINE



Fitting seat with close-fitting lid.

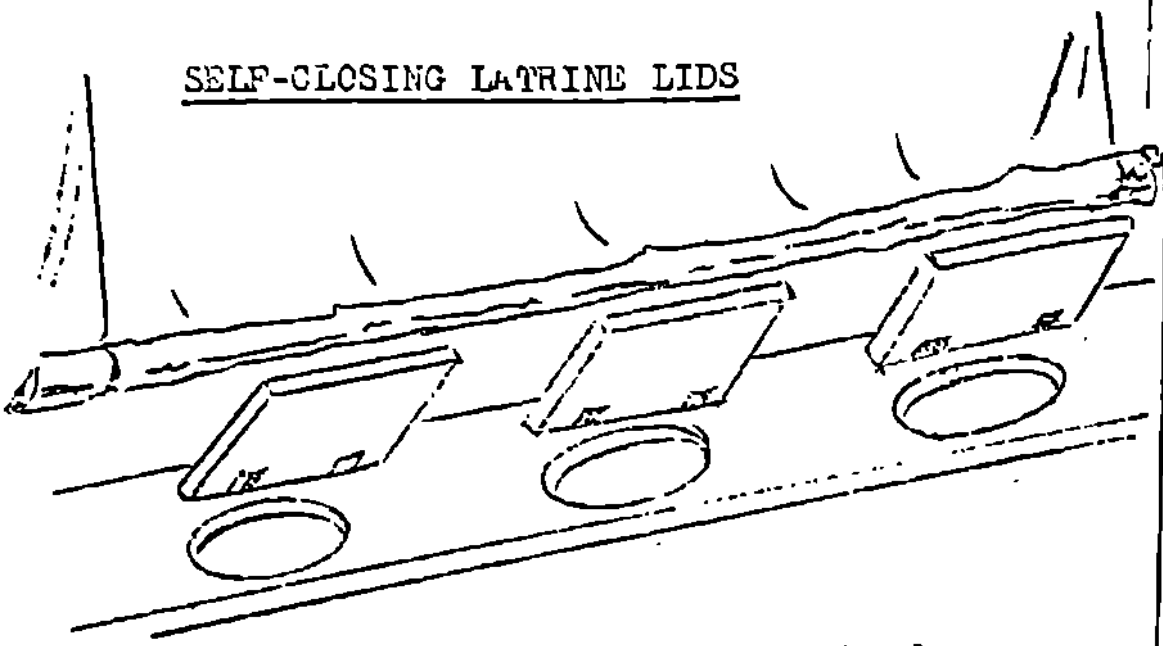
Urine deflector

Petrol box

Petrol tins - bottom tin has perforations, and bottom of pit is filled with stones.

1. For use during operations where ther are frequent moves, or where ground precludes deep trenches.
2. Two, or only one tin depth may be used if digging very hard, but three preferable.
3. Urine drains away. Faeces or soiled paper burned twice daily by addition of little sump oil, with a cupful of petrol to start combustion (Box removed during this operation)
4. When moving, leave tins in site, fill with soil, and seal top of tin with oiled sacking and cover with soil.

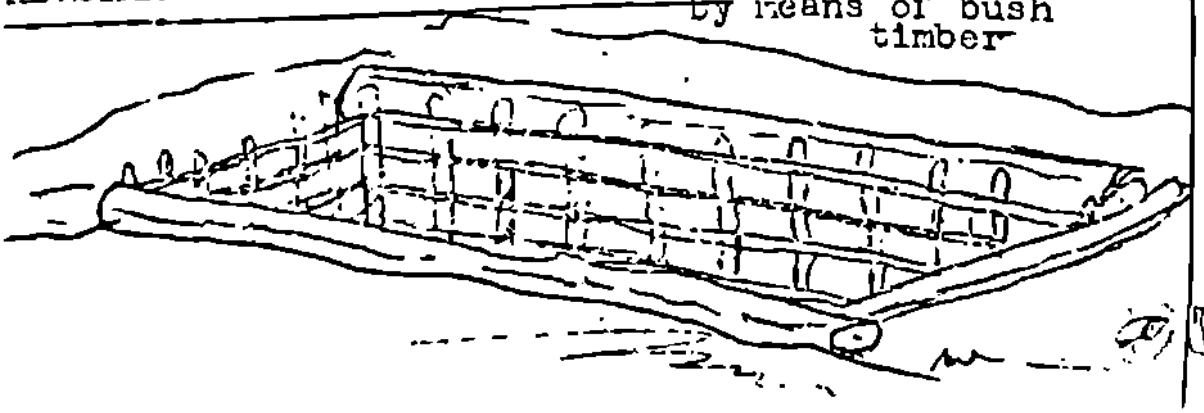
SELF-CLOSING LATRINE LIDS



Lids of latrines can be maintained closed when not in use by the simple device of suspending a sapling swung over centre of latrine, a few inches above seat level.
When the latrine is in use, the pole swings back, but swings forward, closing lids immediately seat is vacated.

DEEP TRENCH LATRINE - REVETMENT FOR LOOSE OR SANDY SOIL

by means of bush timber



SUPERSTRUCTURE - DEEP TRENCH LATRINE

Constructed from half a 40 gal. drum.

Hole cut in in top surface (Fig 2)

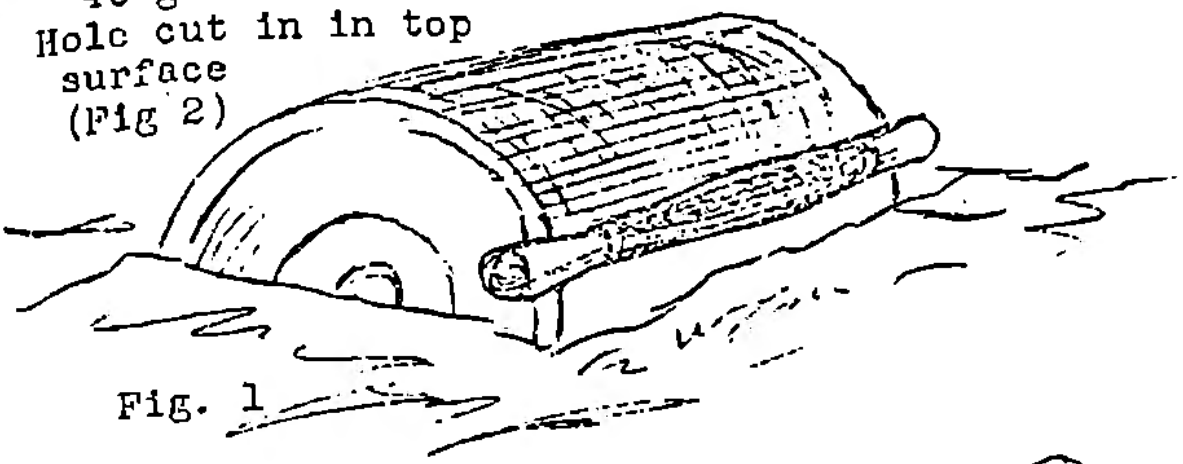


Fig. 1

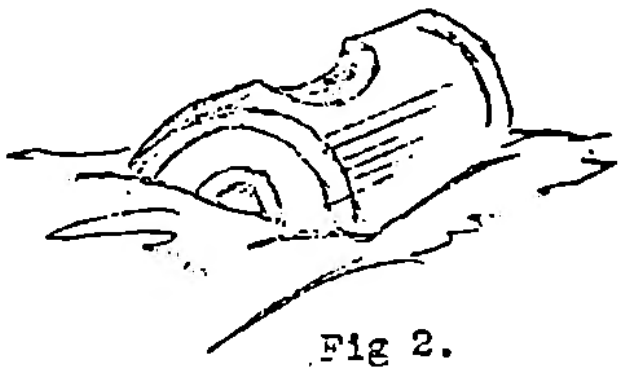


Fig 2.

Sacking nailed to log at rear of drum, which extends over top, forming lid.

Free end of sacking weighted with log

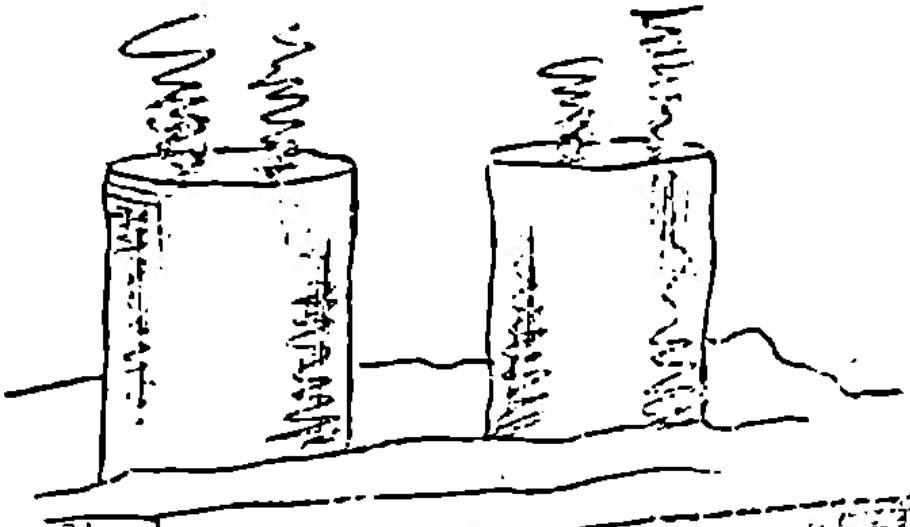


Fig 1.

Fig 2.

DISPOSAL OF DYSENTERY STOOLS

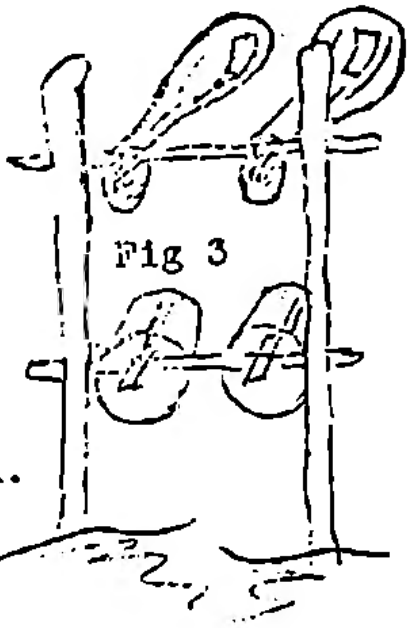


Fig 3

Two 40 gal. drums, or similar containers, filled with water, are placed over a trench fire (Fig 1) Water maintained at boiling point.

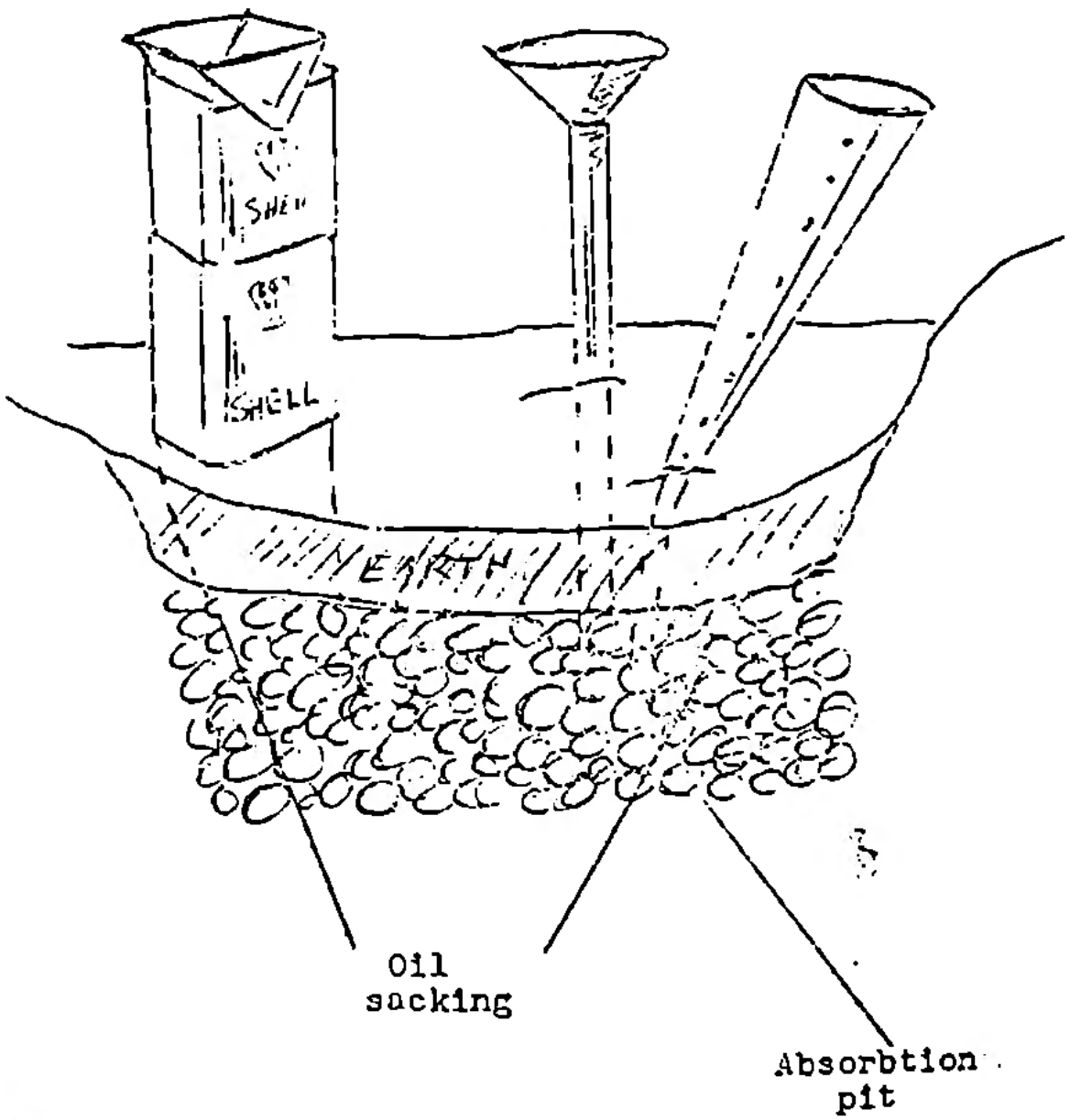
A Half drum (Fig 2) is used as a trough, containing disinfectants. A brush is attached.

Pan containing stool is put in first drum for several minutes, then removed and washed in disinfectant, followed by dipping in second drum.

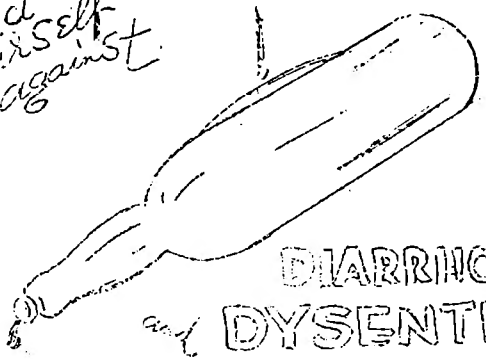
Finally placed on drying rack (Fig 3)

FIELD URINALS

Types of superstructure draining into absorbtion pits.



Protect yourself against



DIARRHOEA & DYSENTERY

BY KEEPING YOUR
HANDS FREE FROM GERMS

USE THIS BOTTLE REGULARLY

Before Meals
Before handling food
After visiting latrine

Make your own
"Health Safeguard"
as illustrated.